FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 160 19 August 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Bush Remarks, 'Praises' of Neutron Bomb Assailed AA 1
Remarks 'Militarist' AA 1
Serov Raps Statements AA 1
Arbatov Warns of Countermeasures in SPD Weekly [DPA] AA 2
Envoy Abrasimov on 'Enforced Countermeasures' [DPA] AA 2
Socialist Countries Propose Ban on Neutron Weapons [Kozlov] AA 3
Matveyev Raps U.S. Effort To Explain Bomb Decision [IZVESTIYA 16 Aug] AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Bomb Decision, Zhao Ziyang Tour [Ovchinnikov, 16 Aug] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Decision on F-16 Deliveries to Israel Viewed A 1
'Farce' Ended A 1
Soltan Commentary A 1
Marine Landing Exercise at Guantanamo Scored [Reshetilov] A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reportage, Comment on Korea's Liberation Day C 1
Ustinov Greetings Message [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug] C 1
Friendship Soiree Reported [IZVESTIYA 15 Aug] C 1
Korean-Soviet Ties Viewed [Kretov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug] C 2
Economic Cooperation Cited [Yelizarov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Aug] C 2
Border Situation Viewed [Baklanov, Ileshin, Shinkarev in IZVESTIYA 15 Aug] C 3
Pilot-Cosmonaut Lyakhov Visits MPR, Receives Award [cross-reference] C 5

SOUTH ASIA

Ponomarev Scores Rebels on Afghan Anniversary D 1
Afghan Air Force Official Pays Tribute to USSR D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Western 'Interference' in Poland Criticized F 1
Shalygin Commentary F 1
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Cited F 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Georgadze Discusses Leninist Nationalities Policy [IZVESTIYA 13 Aug] R 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 17-18 Aug T 1
Fodder Procurement Data, Silage Quality Cited [Glinka in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Aug] T 2
RSFSR CSA Harvest Progress Report Issued T 3
Journal Reports Harvesting Progress, Problems [Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Aug] T 3
'Tense Situation' Persists in Flood Areas T 5

BUSH REMARKS, 'PRAISES' OF NEUTRON BOMB ASSAILED

Remarks 'Militarist'

LD161328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug (TASS)--Representatives of the Reagan administration continue to make statements of a clearly expressed militarist nature. Another example of this militant rhetoric was the speech by U.S. Vice President G. Bush at a congress of the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization in Philadelphia.

He tried in every way to justify the course of the administration to inflate the country's military budget and to whip up the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field. Bush sang the praises of the barbaric neutron bomb, the criminal decision on the full-scale production of which was recently made by President Reagan. In his demagogic and crude anti-Soviet outbursts, Bush stooped to the assertion that the neutron bomb "is a weapon aimed at preventing war." Thus he tried to justify the White House's inhuman decision, which has caused a storm of indignation and wrathful condemnation throughout the world.

An ABC television correspondent described the U.S. vice president's statement as indicating a desire to demonstrate the administration's intention to continue its course of confrontation with the Soviet Union. So Bush's assurance that "no one wants arms control more than the United States" stinks of blasphemy and hypocrisy.

Similar cynicism was displayed by E. Rowny, a retired Pentagon general. In an interview for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he comes out in favor of an accelerated buildup of U.S. military might and pressing ahead with augmenting the Pentagon's arsenals with the latest and most destructive forms of strategic weapons. It will be better if we can conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength," Rowny says. He made it known that, with the aid of its military preparations, Washington is hoping to intimidate the USSR and make it agree to American conditions.

The calculations made by the retired general are not only unfounded but ludicrous, to say the least. However, it is regrettable that this is the person appointed by the Reagan administration to head the U.S. delegation to the talks on arms control and disarmament.

The Boston GLOBE says openly that R. Reagan and his administration clearly do not want any real dialogue with the USSR. "The new American President," it writes, "has preferred to lead the biggest buildup ever of U.S. military might, which will cost at least $1.5 trillion over the next 5 years."

Serov Raps Statements

LD181405 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug (TASS)--TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

A wave of indignation is mounting throughout the world in connection with the American adminstration's decision to start large-scale production of neutron weapons. In an attempt to justify this irresponsible decision and to take the heat out of the protests high-ranking Washington officials are resorting to all manner of demagogic maneuvers and ruses. This is the only way one can interpret the statements made by G. Bush, U.S. vice president, who, addressing a congress of the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, could do no better than to lay the blame for the policy of building up armaments which Washington is pursuing on...the Soviet Union. "The Soviet Union," he declared, "has never demonstrated to the United States its desire for peace."

"The U.S. determination to implement programs for the creation of the MX missiles and the neutron bomb is a response to the actions of the Russians."

In making assertions of this sort, the American vice president is clearly banking on the ignorance of his audience since the facts show that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union, that in the postwar period has been the initiator of each new twist in the spiral of the nuclear armaments race, from the building of the atom and hydrogen bomb to the development of the MX missiles and the production of the neutron bomb.

Mr Bush similarly stands the facts on their head when he asserts that the Soviet Union has not shown its desire for peace and that for Washington there is allegedly "nothing more important than peace." "No one," he tried to assure his listeners, "desires arms control more strongly than us."

If that is so, then why has Washington rejected and why does it continue to reject the numerous Soviet peace initiatives with a persistence that is worthy of a better application? Why has the Reagan administration buried SALT II, which had been worked out by three preceding American administrations (including two Republican ones)? Why has Washington shown no reaction to the draft convention on the banning of production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons which was submitted to the United Nations more than 3 years ago by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries?

In light of an increasing number of new steps by the Reagan administration to unleash an unprecedented nuclear arms race the reason why becomes clear.

It is useless for Mr Bush to try and advertise the neutron bomb as a "weapon developed to prevent war." It is clear to every sensible person that the appearance of this weapon leads to a dangerous lowering of the nuclear threshold and a corresponding risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

ARBATOV WARNS OF COUNTERMEASURES IN SPD WEEKLY

LD181105 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Aug (DPA)--The U.S. technological ability to transport nuclear weapons to Europe within hours only if the worst came to worst could gain important significance, Social Democratic Party [SPD] disarmament expert Egon Bahr writes in the Social-Democratic weekly VORWAERTS.

In another article, VORWAERTS publishes a warning by Georgiy A. Arbatov, member of the Supreme Soviet, of Moscow's countermeasures to U.S. neutron weapon production. The foreign policy adviser to Soviet party leader Brezhnev writes that his country "will possibly deem it necessary to adopt additional defense measures in the European arena." The U.S. decision resulted from the "clear intention of making nuclear war more conceivable and more probable." After all, West Europe already possesses approximately 200,000-300,000 highly modern antitank weapons.

ENVOY ABRASIMOV ON 'ENFORCED COUNTERMEASURES'

LD181658 Hamburg DPA in German 1509 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to East Berlin, Petr Abrasimov, announced 'enforced countermeasures' by the Soviet Union in response to NATO's arms drive. [No indication of source or place of Abrasimov's statement] The Soviet Union, he said, has no other choice if the American Government has "lost a sense of realism". President Ronald Reagan's decision to start the building of the neutron weapon has graphically shown that the White House is banking on the arms race and not on negotiations.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSE BAN ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD181855 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 18 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Kozlov]

[Text] Geneva, 18 Aug, TASS--Addressing the recent sessions of the Disarmament Committee, representatives of the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba and Romania, have strongly condemned the decision of the U.S. administration to start full-scale production and stockpiling of the neutron weapon. They described it as a blow to international security and the process of disarmament talks as a whole. Serious concern in connection with this decision of the United States has been expressed by representatives of India, Mexico, Zaire and other countries.

Addressing today the plenary session of the committee, Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation at the committee, stressed that the U.S. administration had made a fresh step leading to a build-up of the arms race. The U.S. ruling circles are out to obtain a weapon, by means of which they could in practice implement the doctrine of a "limited nuclear war", he said. As a matter of fact, the adoption of the neutron weapon among arms involves a lowering of the "nuclear threshold", increases the probability of escalation of an armed conflict to the scale of a universal nuclear war.

The Soviet representative went on to note that the decision of the U.S. administration creates in many respects a new situation in the approach to the problem of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament. The production of the neutron weapon will considerably hamper the talks, which are being held in the field of disarmament. It can in no way serve as an appropriate overture to talks on nuclear weapons in Europe.

Facing general condemnation of the decision of the U.S. administration, the U.S. delegation at the Disarmament Committee was clumsily trying to justify this decision by the claim that the neutron weapon is "defensive in its very nature". In so doing, the American representative was trying to lay the blame for the buildup of the arms race by the ruling circles of the USA at the door of the USSR and its allies.

The U.S. delegation has practically found itself in isolation at the committee. Few of the U.S. allies dared to express support for the decision of the Reagan administration.

In the focus of attention of the Disarmament Committee in the present-day situation is the proposal, which was tabled by the delegations of the socialist countries on an immediate start of the debate at the committee on the question of drawing up an international convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon. With this aim in view representatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries propose that the working group of the committee be urgently convened. There is a basis for talks at such a working group. It is the draft international convention, which was tabled at the Disarmament Committee by the group of socialist countries way back in 1978. The debate on the proposals of the socialist countries, which has aroused much interest among most of the delegations, is continuing.

MATVEYEV RAPS U.S. EFFORT TO EXPLAIN BOMB DECISION

PM190851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev under the general headline "'No' to the Barbaric Weapon": "Cynical Admissions"]

[Excerpts] After the decision to commence production of neutron weapons, the White House and other Washington departments, the American press reports, have begun an intensive campaign of "explanations" intended to conceal the meaning of that decision. But the truth will out. Some of these statements only emphasize the true nature of Washington's plans and will hardly go unnoticed by the broad public.

In an interview which U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger gave to a West German television correspondent on 10 August, he repeatedly used the expression "the use of neutron weapons in Europe," apparently regarding this as self-evident. At the same time he left no doubt as to the Pentagon's intentions of not confining itself to Europe alone. "We will use this weapon anywhere in the world if necessary," Weinberger stated.

Several pro-American figures in official circles in West European NATO countries are trying to convince their public that the decision adopted by the White House allegedly changes nothing, since it is not a question of deploying neutron weapons outside the United States. The aforementioned interview with the Pentagon chief dots all the i's. He stated that the U.S. Government wants "specific and clear consent for the deployment of neutron weapons" in other countries and will therefore exert appropriate pressure on them.

In an article published on 11 August, that is, the day after the Weinberger interview, the New York TIMES revealed what region, apart from Western Europe, they have in mind. The newspaper writes that the interview did not mention the Persian Gulf region but that other official Washington spokesmen have made it clear that this is the region in question.

The interviewee, indulging in saber-ratting, asserted that neutron weapons are suitable as a means of "deterrence " It is hardly necessary to demonstrate the complete groundlessness of this premise

Such statements are arousing understandable concern among the closest U.S. allies in the West. People there can see how recklessly the present Washington figures are prepared to gamble with the fate of peace.

"The United States is now beginning to fulfill the biggest nuclear weapons program in its history," W. Pincus indicates in the Washington POST. He points to pressure from the American Army as a decisive factor in the White House decision to manufacture neutron weapons. "The point is," the author specifies, citing Pentagon spokesmen, "that the new strategy of 'complex war' for Europe, which envisages the preparation of American Armed Forces for the simultaneous waging of conventional, nuclear and chemical wars, is geared to a significant degree to the arming of Army units with neutron weapons."

These are the plans associated with the introduction of this new weapon into the U.S. arsenal:

The author of the article admits that on this side of the Atlantic the Pentagon's dangerous designs are meeting with serious resistance. He writes: "Reagan's decision makes the Army's idea of 'complex war' real to Europeans and this could arouse a reaction in the NATO countries as strong as that caused in 1977 by the news that the United States intended to create neutron weapons

In recent days these assertions have been heard from one high platform across the ocean. The campaign against the neutron bomb in the West is financed by . . . the Soviet Union!

This, it turns out, is the crux of the matter. This "revelation" will undoubtedly perplex many people in the West who regularly read the American press. It will not take them long to form a clear idea of the Pentagon's dangerous ambitions from official American sources. The cynical admissions of the originators of the neutron weapon are irrefutable arguments against it.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOMB DECISION, ZHAO ZIYANG TOUR

PM191003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Reason Against Folly

The events of the past week have once again shown the world the striking contrast between reason and folly. The Soviet Government has taken an important step aimed at preventing the militarization of space. During these same August days the world has learned that the U.S. administration has given the go-ahead to full-scale production of the neu on weapon--the most inhumane type of mass-destruction weapon.

Thus, the past week was marked by the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union. The USSR proposed to include on the agenda for the 36th UN General Assembly Session the question of concluding a treaty which would ban the deployment in space of any sort of weapon. At the time that the first Soviet satellites made a start to space exploration, in 1958 to be precise, the USSR submitted a proposal to the United Nations to ban the use of space for military purposes and since then has been persistently seeking to make it only a sphere of peaceful cooperation. Some steps have already been taken in this direction. In 1963 a treaty was concluded applying, in particular, a ban on testing nuclear weapons in space and in 1967 a treaty was concluded banning the deployment in space of devices with nuclear weapons or other types of mass-destruction weapons. A 1979 agreement gave concrete expression to states' obligations to use the Moon and other heavenly bodies only for peaceful purposes.

However, the enumerated international documents do not rule out the possibility of deploying in space military devices which do not come under the definition of mass-destruction weapons. As a result of this the danger of the militarization of space is being maintained and recently has even grown. In order to prevent this, and so that space always remains pure and does not become a new arena for the arms race, the Soviet Union proposes the conclusion of a treaty to ban the deployment in space of any sort of weapons.

The thrust of the White House decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons is diametrically opposed to this. President Reagan made the decision on 6 August--commemoration day for the victims of Hiroshima. This, of course, was a coincidence. But the coincidence is symbolic, or to put it more exactly, revealing. It forced the world public to think about the original cause of the evil known today as the nuclear arms race. It reminded people exactly who it was who originated this vicious circle from which, with every new spiral, it is increasingly difficult to escape, just as from the vortex of a whirlpool.

To pin hopes on the atomic bomb as the trump card, to see it as the guarantee of the dominating U.S. role in the postwar world--this calculation of Truman's was not only criminal but also illusory. However, like reckless gamblers, the White House incumbents have continued to up the ante and to seek ever newer means of warfare in the hope of preserving the military-technical superiority of the United States. Deprived of the monopoly on the atomic bomb, they seized on the hydrogen bomb. Then they gambled on nuclear-powered submarines armed with missiles. Then on missiles with independently targeted multiple warheads and so forth. Though the Pentagon itself was the initiator of every new twist in the postwar nuclear race, the development of qualitatively new weapons systems was accompanied every time by a hysterical ballyhoo about the imaginary U.S. "lag" behind the USSR. Here, Washington remained deaf to Soviet appeals to prevent military rivalry spreading to new spheres.

The appearance of neutron bombs in military arsenals would lead to a dangerous reduction in the so-called nuclear threshold, or putting it more simply, would increase the risk of nuclear war. The fabrications that it is some sort of "clean," almost "humane" weapon are absurd, when it is specially intended to kill people and preserve material values intact. Scientists warn that using the "enhanced radiation bomb" would lead to the most pernicious consequences, which would affect future generations. It is not surprising that the recent decision by the U.S. administration provoked a storm of protests from the world public. It was received with indignation and alarm even in most NATO countries. Only Beijing dared openly approve it.

In an attempt to delude the peoples, Washington maintains that the neutron devices will be stockpiled in the United States and therefore, allegedly, the question of their production did not need to be agreed with anyone. But the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that the neutron warheads are designed for short-range carriers, which are by no means deployed on U.S. territory. It is planned to fit them onto 380 Lance missiles and 800 shells for 155-mm howitzers. All these and others have long been in the armory of the U.S. troops in Western Europe so that even if these warheads are for the time being to be stored in the United States, they may at any moment be airlifted to NATO bases or to another zone of "U.S. vital interests." The "father" of the neutron bomb, Cohen, has bluntly said that the United States will not stand on ceremony with its allies. "The idea," he said in an interview with LE MONDE, "of giving in to FRG objections against deploying neutron bombs...seems unacceptable."

According to the Washington POST, equipping U.S. troops in Western Europe with neutron devices is part of the new strategy of "comprehensive war." It assumes the waging of combat actions in the European theater using, at the same time, conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons. To put it bluntly, a sinister bunch!

"Even more alarming than the order to assemble the already manufactured parts of the neutron weapon into missile warheads and artillery shells is the political background to Reagan's decision," the West German newspaper AUGSBERGER ALLGEMEINE writes. "Is this step not aimed in particular at torpedoing Soviet-American talks on Eurostrategic arms, in order to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe without hindrance? It will not be easy now for Schmidt and Genscher to dispel the mistrust of America which has once again emerged and to repudiate the opinion that the United States merely verbally maintains its readiness for talks with the USSR while in actual fact it is trying to foist on the Soviet Union an increasingly accelerated arms race and to wholly transfer the risk of nuclear war from America to Europe."

Indeed, Washington's recent decision once again shows that talk about the intention to seek accords in the field of reducing nuclear weapons is no more than hypocrisy. In fact everything which has so far been done by the present administration is aimed in the opposite direction. The buildup of the U.S. military potential, the breakdown in the ratification of SALT II, the preparation for deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and finally, the start of the production of neutron bombs--all this can only impede talks.

Reason shows that the accumulation of increasingly new means of warfare must be counterposed by a course toward limiting, reducing and, ultimately, liquidating armaments, including nuclear ones. The Soviet Union, in particular, has more than once proposed talks to agree on mutual abstention from producing neutron weapons and to ban them. A concrete draft for an international convention on this is on the negotiating table of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

"Soviet ruling circles," a TASS statement on 13 August says, "are still convinced that this solution corresponds in the best possible way to the task of strengthening peace and would be in the interests of all states and peoples."

"At the same time, nobody must remain in any doubt that, in light of the steps taken by the United States, the Soviet Union will assess accordingly the resulting situation and take the necessary steps to ensure its security and the security of its friends and allies."

Where ASEAN Is Being Pulled

This week Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council completed a tour of Southeast Asia. He made an official visit to the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore and on the way back made a short stopover in Thailand, which he visited last year. Of the five ASEAN members only Indonesia, with which China has no diplomatic relations, was not on the itinerary of the Beijing visitor.

According to THE TIMES OF INDIA, Zhao Ziyang's tour "attests to the importance China attaches to Southeast Asia, where it has always claimed special interests and, consequently, special rights." Even without recalling the predatory claims on this region which Mao Zedong cynically uttered in his time, the direct aims of Beijing are clearly visible in the utterances of the Chinese premier through the shroud of demagoguery about friendly feelings. The first of these aims is to bring the ASEAN members into conflict with their neighbors, the countries of Indochina. The second is to exploit the confrontation between them to draw the ASEAN countries into imperialist and hegemonist intrigues alien to their interests and to use them as its instrument.

In his speeches Zhao Ziyang advocated not only maintaining but even building up the U.S. military presence in Asia. At a press conference in Manila he described the so-called "Kampuchean problem" as an "important element of the joint struggle of China, Japan, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the ASEAN countries against global Soviet expansion."

A remarkable admission! Consequently, the maintenance of a seat of tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border and the ballyhoo designed to return the Pol Pot and other remnants to power meet the Maoists' hegemonist plans in the best possible way.

Further, the list of countries which Zhao Ziyang includes as participants in the "joint struggle" gives cause to regard his tour in a wider context. The question may rightly be asked: How can we explain the fact that high-ranking visitors are so frequent in the ASEAN countries? The Japanese Premier Suzuki, has began his foreign tours precisely with a visit to the five countries to Southeast Asia. U.S. Secretary of State Haig and his colleagues from Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand graced a routine conference of the associations foreign ministers. On their heels the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-Hwan visited the capitals of the "five." Now it is the turn of Zhao Ziyang.

It seems that the heightened attention toward the ASEAN countries also has a tactical and strategic aim: to draw them into the so-called "Pacific community" or as it is sometimes called the "Pacific ring." Among the supposed participants of such a regional association are the five developed capitalist states of the Pacific basin: the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The five ASEAN members: Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, and also South Korea.

It was the Japanese monopolies which first dreamed of a "Pacific community." This idea was then taken up in Washington and blessed in Beijing. The present plan emerged against the background of a global regrouping of forces undertaken by American imperialism in an attempt to compensate for the loss of strategic positions in Southeast Asia (because of the failure of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam) and in the Persian Gulf (as a result of the Iranian revolution).

An attempt is being made to harness together the U.S. partners from different agreements and to transfer onto them a part of the gendarme functions in the Asia-Pacific region. Several operational tasks of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the northwest Pacific, from the island of Guam to the Philippines, have already been transferred to the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. Australia and New Zealand are increasingly active in the militarization of the Indian Ocean. Australia itself, which has been allotted the role of "selling" the "Pacific community," is seeking to develop military ties between the states of Southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific, and in particular to restore the practice of joint military maneuvers with Singapore and Malaysia.

In a word, the "Pacific ring" is designed to join up in a single chain the NATO and ANZUS blocs and the bilateral alliances between Washington and Tokyo and Washington and Seoul. This is shown, for example, by the enlarged participation in the annual RIMPAC naval maneuvers (that is, "Pacific ring"). Originally the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand engaged in the joint rehearsal of combat operations. In 1980 Japan joined them for the first time and in 1981 South Korea is following its example. Consequently, from now on the ships and aircraft of all the supposed members of the "Pacific community," with the exception of the five ASEAN members, will be involved in the RIMPAC maneuvers. Is this not why the recruiters from the above-cited states, whose ranks the Chinese premier is now joining, are so active in their coaxing?

But the prospect of falling under the control of foreign political forces, of isolating themselves from their nearest neighbors and breaking with the nonaligned movement augurs nothing good for the ASEAN members. The peoples of Indochina, with whom they will always have to live side by side, have known much grief precisely from those people who today are acting in the role of the self-invited friends of Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are vitally interested in devoting all their efforts to the work of peaceful creation. They have advocated the constructive idea of turning the whole of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

This idea, it was noted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal at their recent friendly meeting in the Crimea, meets the interests of all the countries of this region. However, it does not suit present-day China. It is precisely the hegemonist ambitions of China, calculatedly supported by the United States, which prevent the peoples of Indochina from being able to occupy themselves quietly with their own affairs.

The remote and the recent past of the Asian peoples has bequeathed them several difficult problems, including those connected with their own mutual relations. These problems can and must be resolved around the table.

Life proves that Asia's political weight and its role in international affairs are growing and that the Asian states are capable of effectively promoting the general improvement of the international atmosphere.

U.S. DECISION ON F-16 DELIVERIES TO ISRAEL VIEWED

'Farce' Ended

LD182044 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] San Francisco, 18 Aug, TASS--The Reagan administration has taken a decision to resume the deliveries of American F-16, fighter bombers to Israel, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in Los Angeles following a session of the National Security Council in which Ronald Reagan took part.

As is known, Washington played the farce of "suspending" deliveries of these planes to Tel Aviv in order to abate the world-wide wave of protests against the U.S. administration's direct connivance with the piratical attacks by the Israeli military on Arab states. American planes dropped American bombs on the Iraqi nuclear research centre, on the capital of Lebanon, Beirut, and other Lebanese cities.

The suspension of the deliveries of the F-16 aircraft was nothing but a stratagem of the Reagan administration which did not stop for a single day the shipment of other military equipment to Israel, including tanks, missiles and artillery pieces. This step was designed to delude world public opinion and create the impression that Washington does not approve of "extremes" in the policy of Tel Aviv which is escalating its aggression against Arab countries.

The assurance was given in Washington that "investigations" would clarify whether the Israeli use of those planes was in violation of the U.S. laws which ban using weapons made in the United States for offensive purposes.

Now the administration concludes that this widely publicised "investigation," allegedly, has not proved that the Israeli military's bandit attacks were "offensive", although it is perfectly obvious that bombings of civilian facilities in the territories of sovereign countries cannot be qualified otherwise but as acts of direct and unprovoked aggression. Alexander Haig admitted that Israel did not promise not to use American weapons in the future for offensive purposes. Nevertheless, the secretary of state pointed out, sixteen F-16 planes will be shipped to Israel in the coming few days or even hours.

The U.S. Government, which invariably supports the Israeli regime, thus gave the green light to Tel Aviv to commit new war crimes. This is the assessment of Washington's decision given by the NBC television network, which stressed that today's signal of the Reagan administration to Israel means that the latter can commit any aggressive actions without fearing any reaction from the United States.

Beirut, 18Aug, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organisation has strongly denounced the U.S. administration's decision to lift the embargo on the deliveries of advanced combat planes to Israel.

PLO official representative M. Labadi announced here that the decision can be assessed only as encouragement to Israeli aggression and concession to pressure from the pro-Israeli Zionist lobby.

Soltan Commentary

LD182054 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Washington administration has decided to resume the shipments of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel. In all, 75 aircraft of this latest model are to be delivered to Israel.

It has already received 53 of them and not only received but used them in its piratic raid on Baghdad and in the bombings of the peaceful population of Lebanon. It was after these defiantly aggressive actions that official Washington in a token of reproof, suspended the shipment of F-16s. But nobody in Israel or in the United States took that move seriously. It was obvious that it was a mere farce designed to beat down the wave of public anger over the brazen act of international brigandage. It is natural that Washington was also held responsible for them since Israel acted with the United States' consent and used American weapons, supplied to it allegedly for defense only. While holding back the aircraft the United States continued to supply Israel with missiles, tanks, artillery, guns and other weapons and now they decided to put an end to the farce completely. Cutting short his vacation for this, President Reagan gave his blessing to the renewal of aircraft shipments to Israel. Nobody bothers to look for the motives. After all, there could be changes in the situation in the Middle East. But has it really changed?

The new Israeli Government formed by Begin has proclaimed a course for a still greater confrontation with the Arab countries. Israel is continuing armed provocations against Lebanon, making threats against Syria, colonizing the overun Arab territories and exterminating the Palestinians. Yet it is precisely these Israeli actions that meet the goals of the American administration on the foreign scene by means of political, military and economic pressure to impose the Camp David agreements on the Arab countries, to secure a U.S. military presence in the Middle East and guarantee United States corporations the right to rob that region of its mineral resources. It is in the light of this policy that the current American military maneuvers off Libya should be viewed, as were the plans to introduce American troops in the Sinai under the guise of a multinational force and the shipments of weapons to Egypt, which has become an American puppet, and the building of more military bases in the Middle East and, of course, the unconditional military and political support of Israel as the chief instrument of the policy of military pressure that the United States pursues with regard to the Arab countries. The developments show that the Washington-Tel Aviv military collusions, which encourages Israel to continue its aggression against the Arabs, is the main source of the growing tension in the Middle East.

MARINE LANDING EXERCISE AT GUANTANAMO SCORED

LD181126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 18 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov]

[Text] New York, 18 Aug (TASS)--Heavy transport helicopters approach the deserted shore, which is covered with sparse scrub. Wave after wave of Marines in full battle kit leap from them onto the ground. Sharp words of command ring out. Spreading out quickly, the landing party charges into the attack, firing their rifles at the "enemy." This scene, shown by U.S. television on Monday, was shot during the Pentagon's naval exercises on illegally held Cuban territory--Guantanamo base. As the ABC television commentator pointed out, there were 400 Marines taking part in the exercise. They will remain at the base and thus bolster its military personnel.

As is clear from the ABC correspondent's report, the main aim of this ugly provocative undertaking is to try once again to intimidate socialist Cuba. This attempt at crude pressure and blackmail is an integral part of the broad anti-Cuban campaign started by the Reagan administration, which evidently does not like the growing authority and influence of Cuba in the region. At the same time, Washington's provocation against Cuba has the aim of showing other countries of the Caribbean and Central America unambiguously that the United States will not refrain from direct military force in order to protect its great-power interests. It is not by chance, as the ABC correspondent stated, that the Pentagon has planned holding a series of military exercises in the coming months in the Caribbean and the Atlantic. According to what he said, they will be part of efforts to avert "terrorist activities"--as national liberation movements are called in the White House.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KOREA'S LIBERATION DAY

Ustinov Greetings Message

PM190848 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to Army Gen O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, on 36th anniversary of Korea's Liberation Day]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 36th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

Having routed the Japanese Kwantung Army in August 1945, the Soviet Army liberated Korea from imperialist rule and ensured the necessary conditions for implementing the Korean patriots' aspiration to freedom and national independence. New horizons opened up for the working people of the country's northern part. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the DPRK's working people, led by the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], have built a state with a developed industry and agriculture.

Soviet servicemen hail the DPRK working people's achievements in socialist building and express unfailing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the motherland's peaceful and democratic unification.

I wish Korean People's Army personnel new successes in implementing the tasks to further strengthen the DPRK's defense capability set by the Sixth KWP Congress.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Friendship Soiree Reported

PM181508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "To Mark National Holidays"]

[Text] A public soiree held in Moscow 13 August was devoted to the 36th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders. The speakers emphasized that the Korean people gained freedom and independence as a result of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which made the decisive contribution to the rout of Japanese militarism. It was pointed out that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are developing for the good of the two countries' peoples.

The soiree was addressed by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

Korean-Soviet Ties Viewed

PM190855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by M. Kretov, member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board: "Years of Achievement"]

[Excerpts] In the annals of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples it is surely difficult to find an event to compare with 15 August 1945 in terms of historic significance. Thirty-six years ago the Soviet Army, having routed the Japanese militarists' crack forces, helped the Korean people to gain freedom and independence.

Soviet people view with great satisfaction the successful development of ties between the CPSU and the KWP and between the two countries' governments and peoples in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The total of over 50 construction projects built with the USSR's assistance, which now form the framework of the DPRK's socialist industry, is a symbol of our countries' fraternal cooperation. As though taking over from the Soviet servicemen who participated in Korea's liberation, experts from the land of the soviets have worked side by side with the Korean friends in building those enterprises. A number of major industrial projects are now being built or modernized on Korean soil with the Soviet Union's participation.

Soviet-Korean trade ties and exchanges in the scientific and cultural sphere are developing fruitfully. Hundreds of Soviet experts are giving the fraternal country comprehensive assistance in mining, introducing the achievements of technical progress and advanced work methods and training national cadres. In turn, the valuable experience of Korean scientists and experts is being used in the USSR's national economy.

The DPRK's successes in socialist building and its peace-loving foreign policy are promoting a steady increase in the republic's prestige in the world arena.

Korea's working people are building socialism under the complex conditions of a divided country, of the presence of U.S. forces in the south of Korea and of the rule there of the antipeople Seoul regime. Soviet people view with profound understanding the Korean people's aspiration to see their motherland a unified, sovereign and democratic state. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "expresses solidarity with the DPRK's struggle for the motherland's peaceful, democratic unification without foreign interference and is striving to deepen and enrich its ties with it."

On the 36th anniversary of Korea's liberation all Soviet people and Soviet Armed Forces servicemen sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people great successes in socialist building and express confidence that the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation linking the USSR and the DPRK will steadily strengthen, promoting the further cohesion of the socialist countries and the consolidation of the unity of the forces advocating peace, democracy and socialism.

Economic Cooperation Cited

PM190902 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 5

[A. Yelizarov article: "Liberation Festival"]

[Text] Moran-Bong Hill is the highest point in Pyongyang, the DPRK capital. It is crowned by the liberation monument, erected in honor of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for the Korean people's freedom and which is visible from everywhere. Inscribed on the obelisk are words in Russian and Korean: "The great Soviet people routed the Japanese militarists and liberated the Korean people.

"The blood shed by Soviet servicemen during the liberation of Korea strengthened still further the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples. This monument has been erected as a token of nationwide gratitude."

On 15 August 1945 the Soviet Army completed the rout of the Japanese imperialists' crack troops with the support of fighters of the partisan movement headed by Kim Il-song. Over the 36 years that have elapsed since then the appearance of the north of the country has changed beyond recognition. The Korean people have achieved impressive successes under the leadership of the KWP. Hundreds of modern industrial enterprises have been constructed in the DPRK and a mighty energy and transportation system and developed agriculture have been created. Illiteracy has been totally eliminated and 1 million specialists with higher and secondary education have been trained.

The all-round assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is of lasting significance for the building of socialism on Korean soil. The DPRK has been and is being given assistance in the construction and technical equipping of approximately 70 industrial and other projects. The USSR accounts for approximately one-third of the entire volume of the DPRK's foreign trade. An agreement was signed recently in Pyongyang between the Governments of the USSR and the DPRK on mutual deliveries of commodities and payments for 1981-85. During these years the volume of commodity turnover between the two countries is to increase more than 40 percent compared with the previous period. In the current 5-year period the Soviet Union will continue deliveries to the DPRK of diverse machinery and equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, coal, coke and ferroalloys. In its turn the DPRK will supply metal-cutting machine tools, cements, consumer goods, vegetables and fruit. The realization of the agreements signed will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the national economic plans in our countries and enhance the well-being of the Soviet and Korean peoples.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, whose 20th anniversary was solemnly celebrated recently, has become the reliable foundation of our cooperation. "We are confident," the newspaper NODONG SINMUN wrote on that occasion, "that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop."

The meeting which took place in Belgrade in 1980 between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Kim Il-song made a great contribution to the further development of Soviet-Korean relations.

The DPRK is waging a hard struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's unification on peaceful, democratic principles. Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a policy of deepening and enriching ties with the DPRK and expresses immutable solidarity with its people's struggle.

Border Situation Viewed

PM181533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[By special correspondents V. Baklanov, B. Ileshin and L. Shinkarev: "Inspiring Force"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang-Moscow--On 15 August 1945 the Soviet Army completed the rout on Korean soil of imperialist Japan's Kwantung Army. The Korean people, who had been courageously struggling for many years against foreign enslavement, acquired freedom and independence. Favorable conditions were created in the northern part of the country for building the foundations of socialism. Over the past years the DPRK working people under the leadership of the KWP have achieved great successes in realizing the tasks of socioeconomic and cultural development.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have given and are giving the DPRK assistance in building a socialist economy and actively support the Korean people's just struggle for the country's peaceful democratic unification without external interference.

We visited Kumgang-san, the famous Diamond Mountains, which stagger the imagination with ancient ruined temples, limpid waterfalls and formidable peaks piercing low white clouds. There we heard fine legends of fairies who did a lot of good for people. But even given a very intense interest in Korean folklore, these legends pale beside the story of the exploit of women from the village of Namgang, which lies in these parts.

In the difficult war years, when the men went off into the mountains with their rifles, the Namgang women carried shells and food up the steep slopes in baskets strapped to their backs, tended the wounded and, when American pilots bombed a bridge, they passed stones from hand to hand at night by flashlight and, standing up to their neck in water, laid down an underwater stone crossing invisible from the air.

There is now a well-appointed modern village there, and the demarcation line passes nearby. American soldiers stride out on the other side of the barbed wire. They embody, as it were, the senseless, dangerous policy which the United States is pursuing in various parts of the world, creating hotbeds of heightened tension. The protracted U.S. military presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula (where a 40,000-strong American military contingent is stationed and American missile, air and naval bases are located) is aimed at demonstratively supporting the dictatorial regime in South Korea, which suits American imperialism, and still further exacerbating the dangerously explosive situation in this part of the Far East.

Quite recently Pyongyang newspapers published a KCNA report on the infiltration of an American SR-71 spyplane into the airspace over DPRK territorial waters. The report states that on 31 July an SR-71 aircraft encroached upon DPRK airspace near Kaesong and flew as far as the coastal waters near Cape Sosura in Hamgyong-Pukto Province. Such aggressive actions by the U.S. imperialists, the report emphasizes, threaten peace and security in Korea and systematically exacerbate tension in this region.

The world public's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and the removal from that land of the lethal weapons imported into it, including the nuclear weapons which have turned South Korea into a powder magazine, is aimed at creating the primary condition under which north and south can embark on the normalization of relations. The resolute support for this demand is evidenced by the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis, which ended last month in many countries of the world. The Soviet Union's working people took an active part in the solidarity month.

Meanwhile, encouraged by the American military, South Korea's rulers have constructed along the entire length of the demarcation line a 240-km reinforced concrete wall with numerous emplacements and observation posts, reckoning on using it to perpetuate the country's dismemberment. Day and night military subunits and the inhabitants of South Korean border villages who had been driven there worked to erect fortifications 10 meters wide at the base and 5 meters high. The wall traverses mountain slopes and rivers, representing an obstacle to the free movement even of animals and fish. Will those who do not value the fate of a nation stand on ceremony with the natural environment!

DPRK border guards suggested that we take a look at this structure, and we traveled to the border. Behind us lay the green streets of Kaesong, where almost 70 percent of the population has been separated from relatives who found themselves for various reasons south of the demarcation line....

Accompanied by the border guards, we climbed a stone-lined trench to an open, concreted area with stereoscopic telescopes on a hilltop. With your eye to the eyepiece you get a bird's-eye view of the huge concrete wall 4 km away. In front of it stretches barbed wire, like iron ivy cultivated on Korean soil by American military engineering "architects." Watchtowers and emplacements are clearly visible on the hillsides.

And yet the concrete wall is powerless to suppress the truth about the true position of the South Korean population, which is living in a situation without rights and in poverty. News of bloody skirmishes between the population and the authorities, of police tyranny and of growing opposition to the dictatorial regime among the people's masses wheel over this land like black birds. In all sections of the population there is an ever-growing need to pool efforts toward the withdrawal of American troops and democratic transformations capable of opening up new ways to resolve the problem of the motherland's reunification.

Kim (Yen-chor), 27-year-old commander of an observation post and son of a participant in the 3-year liberation war, looked at the demarcation strip and said to us:

"We are confident that the struggle of our South Korean compatriots against the American imperialists and their henchmen will result in the victory of the people's will, which is directed toward the country's unification. The sooner the foreign occupiers leave the peninsula, the closer will be the day when Koreans in the north and in the south themselves resolve their common historic task. Convey thanks to the Soviet people for their immutable support for our efforts toward Korea's peaceful democratic unification."

Proposals aimed at successfully resolving the Korean problem were put forward at the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980. They accord with the aspirations of the entire Korean people, as well as the interests of peace and security in the Far East. The Soviet Union was and still is an ardent champion of the question's just resolution through negotiation, by the efforts of Koreans themselves, without any external interference whatever. The Korean people have the right to live as a unified, independent, democratic state and to build their destiny in an atmosphere of peace and security.

When we were leaving the observation post Kim (Yen-chor) pressed our hands and took his leave of us, saying:

"There is not enough concrete in the whole world to perpetuate the separation of a people which seeks to live as a united family. Our will cannot be broken. When our righteous cause triumphs, the ruins of this wall will remain as a grim reminder of imperialism's intrigues and as a call for vigilance."

PILOT-COSMONAUT LYAKHOV VISITS MPR, RECEIVES AWARD

For reportage on the visit of USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V.A. Lyakhov to Ulaanbaatar, his meeting with Mongolian leaders and his reception of a state award, see the Mongolia section of the 18 August Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PONOMAREV SCORES REBELS ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

LD181120 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: Tomorrow, the people of Afghanistan are celebrating their national holiday, independence restoration day, connected with the routing of the British colonialists in the third Anglo-Afghan war in 1919. At that time the Afghan people ended direct colonialist rule in their country.

In those joyous and difficult times the eyes of the Afghan working people and of progressive political leaders were turned to the northern neighbour--young Soviet Russia, which had acclaimed the Afghan people's liberation from foreign rulers. Responding to the desire of Emir Amanullan Khan to establish friendly relations with Soviet Russia, Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, emphasised in his message to the Afghan emir that the establishment of such relations would open up broad opportunities for mutual assistnace against any infringement of other people's freedom and other peoples' possessions by foreign birds of prey.

The people's democratic (April) revolution, accomplished by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, still further consolidated Afghan-Soviet relations: The relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples became relations of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The Afghan people today are confronted by a difficult task, to break out from the captivity of feudal relations and to build a new society, resting on the principles of social progress and justice. Notwithstanding endless subversive actions by counter-revolutionary forces, diversionist and interventionist attacks by hired gunmen, the working people of Afghanistan and all patriotic sections of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are working hard to build up the economy of the country step by step, to raise the foundations of the development of up-to-date industry and agriculture.

While gunmen are still shooting in some districts of the country, the turning point in the struggle against domestic counter-revolutionaries has already come: people's power in Afghanistan has withstood and from day to day is becoming firmer. This does not mean in the least that the enemies of Afghanistan have conceded defeat. On the contrary, they are intensifying foreign aggression against the Afghan people. That is why the Afghan people today are still more closely rallying behind the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Evidence of this has been the setting up of the National Patriotic Front in June last, which was a practical expression of the unity of the social forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the further developing and deepening of the April revolution.

The pronounced achievements in the past one and a half years after the second stage of the April revolution have enabled the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to draw up a scientifically-substantiated plan for Afghanistan's socio-economic development in the current year. It envisages, specifically, a substantial increase in capital investments in industry and agriculture, expansion of domestic and external trade, education, health service, etc.

Emphasis is on implementation of land reform on democratic principles during which a large number of landless families and also land-hungry peasants received plots of land free of charge. Almost 4.5 million peasants have been freed from the payment of land in the last three years which totalled 722 million afghanis.

Last week, a "decree on the land" was adopted in addition to existing decisions with the object of further effecting democratic land reform, observance of the principles of lawful ownership, respect for religious and tribal customs and traditions, and higher living standards for the mass of the people.

Revolutionary power continues tirelessly working the implementation of a broad programme of socio-economic steps aimed at safeguarding the further material and spiritual progress of the people of Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the successes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be still bigger if the Afghan people did not have to divert energies to repel the undeclared war, unleashed by reactionary forces, headed by American imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN AIR FORCE OFFICIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO USSR

PM181102 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 3

[I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Defending the Revolution--Report From Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, August--The airfield is living its normal life, following its usual routine in a situation which is, as it is accepted practice to call it here, close to a combat situation. The sound of gunfire from the distant, or sometimes nearby, fighting can be heard not only at night. Not far from these places an operation is still continuing today in which Afghan airmen from this military airfield located in one of Afghanistan's northern provinces are taking part.

I did not manage to find my old friends Lieutenants Latif and Habib'ollah: They had flown out to the combat region.

So I did not get to see Abdollah Latif and Habib'ollah. We flew off somewhat before their expected return. We flew west, to Kandahar, where their comrades, a squadron of young lieutenants, were taking part in the fighting to eliminate counterrevolutionary gangs. The enemy had already learned by experience how strong the squadron is. Verses have been composed about their valor. There have also been losses among the young lieutenants. Yes indeed, war is war. Lt Col Mohammad Aziz, chief of staff of the republic's air force told me about this. He is 40. He himself is a regular officer. Until quite recently he was flying a supersonic fighter. He told me that at the new stage of the revolution an important step forward had been taken in the creation of the DRA's Air Force.

Hundreds of Afghan airmen and helicopter pilots are today defending the country's freedom and independence in the ranks of the field forces. Dozens have died a hero's death in the struggle against foreign mercenaries. The republic has rated highly the services of many military airmen, conferring orders and medals upon them. The fraternal Soviet Union, loyal to its international duty, says Mohammad Aziz, has rendered great assistance in establishing our Armed Forces, including the air force. We will always remember this.

The conversation turned to the previous day, to those student trainees who have entered active service.

"Of course," Lieutenant Colonel Aziz remarked, "this is not the time to quote exact figures; after all, it is a question of the country's defense in a situation where Washington and Beijing are incessantly interfering in our homeland's affairs. I will say only one thing: In the next few years the republic's might in the air will increase greatly. We threaten no one and do not intend to attack anyone. This was recently restated at the National Fatherland Front's inaugural congress. But our people are ready to give a rebuff to anyone who attempts to encroach upon Afghanistan's freedom and independence and upon our revolutionary gains.

WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND CRITICIZED

Shalygin Commentary

LD182118 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Socialism helped Poland to assume a place among the leading industrialized countries of the world. Its economic rise was reflected in rising living standards of her people. The time came when the country reached full employment. The socialist system had opened up before Poland broad opportunities for economic and cultural progress in the interests of her working people and many of these opportunities were translated into reality through the combined efforts of the Polish United Workers Party and the people. It turns out, however, that dynamic growth also generates some adverse subjective factors. One can describe them, I suppose, as losing sight of practical realities of the situation, as being carried away by the initial success. From the middle of the seventies the former Polish leadership decided to step up the rate of economic growth chiefly relying on credits obtained from the West. As a result of this policy Poland's foreign debt to the West had more than trebled in a period of just 5 years, reaching $27 billion. The West certainly took into account the prospect of Poland accumulating a range of acute problems by steering this course. These expectations were justified. This caused economic strain which could have been avoided, and there were breaks in some of the essential supplies. It is against these mistakes and miscalculations in the social and economic policies that the Polish workers' protests were directed in the summer of last year. These protests, I repeat were against distortions of socialism not against socialism itself.

The Polish United Workers' Party and the government took steps to correct these errors. They adopted a policy of a public dialogue and agreements. The 3 months of strikes, of course, did cost the country a lot, but the workers were saying that they will make up for these losses by their work. The economic potential built in the years of people's government in Poland is strong enough to withstand this strain, but it was vitally important to restore normal work in the country and public order. But this was not done, because some quarters alien to socialism were able to take advantage of Poland's problems. The West was gradually influencing the course of developments in Poland in its own favor. It also took into account the economic mistakes of the Polish leadership as well as the existence of considerable private sector in that country, especially in farming. It took account of the fact that the very concept of ideological struggle was dropped in recent years within the Polish United Workers' Party and in the country in general. The gaps which were thus formed in this important field were filled in by antisocialist groups like the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR]. These groups had emerged with the blessing and financial support of Western subversive centers. It was decided to lay emphasis on the Polish workers. on setting up what are termed their free trade unions. The right men and appropriate methods for all this were prepared far in advance which is proved, for example, by a look at an information bulletin of the KSS-KOR. It declared that the current difficulties should be used in order to destabilize and erode the socialist system and the task of the new trade unions was, according to this bulletin, to disorganize and paralyze all of Poland's economic and social system. These are some really frank admissions and directives. But the Solidarity leaders try not to put things so bluntly in their public statements addressed to the workers, although this is what they have been doing in practice all the time. Western radio broadcasts to Poland are also full of such directives and instructions. There are now more than 400 different centers in the West which are helping the antisocialist elements inside Poland. All this assistance is rendered with the full knowledge of the governments of these Western countries. Their formal declarations of noninterference into Poland's affairs are sheer hypocrisy. This is proved for instance by the stand of the House of Representatives of the American Congress which went on record demanding that there be no measures of internal suppression in Poland. This declaration was issued on the eve of street demonstrations in Warsaw and several other cities. They were provoked by Solidarity with the clear objective of sharpening internal tension in the country following the Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Cited

LD181212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (TASS)--The paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article entitled "The Interests of Poland and the Policy of Washington," in which it exposes U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The paper writes that the main thing for Poland is to attain a political settlement of the social crisis in the country. This requires decisive action against the appearance of anarchy, chaos, disorganization of public and economic life, which certain elements and groups, operating in the links of the "Solidarity" trade union have caused and are deepening. The paper stresses that the main representatives of these are the antisocialist organization called the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and also other subversive groups which are performing certain tasks of imperialist centers which are hostile to Poland and socialism.

The paper continues that it is symptomatic that they are persistently carrying out subversive activity, which is directed against the measures designed to extract the country from the deep crisis, even though there is no longer any reason for mass protests. So these groups are now using new methods for whipping up tension. They are specifically using the so-called "hunger marches" and demonstrations involving urban transport. These anti-state groups are also trying to disorganize harvesting. The antisocialist elements and groups which have established themselves in "Solidarity," the paper says, make unfounded and insulting accusations against the countries of the socialist community and particularly the Soviet Union. Such actions lead to blatantly provocative acts.

Interest in the development of events in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, is being shown not only by our neighbors and friends, but also by foreign opponents of the socialist order.

In this sphere the U.S. actions, which amount to direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland and its alliance relations, arouse increasing astonishment and also protest. Such actions must be considered as acts undertaken by American organs and official NATO organs at the very highest level. By their statements and actions they are increasingly, unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, arousing passions, exacerbating difficulties and present Poland in a false light in the international arena.

The CIA and the leadership of the U.S. trade union association AFL-CIO may serve as an example of this. They have set up a special fund "for giving aid to Polish workers" with the aim of developing in Poland trends which correspond to the interests of imperialism. However, no sober-minded person in Poland has turned to the gentlemen for such help. There is an ever greater strengthening in the activity of other subversive centers which are conducting an overt or else a covert policy in relation to Poland. In the U.S. State Department a special group on Polish affairs has already been in action for a long time. On the instructions of very high political figures in the United States this group has formulated different variants striving to maintain tension in the country. However the apex of the U.S. policy of interference has come to be the so-called Polish resolution adopted in July by the U.S. Congress's House of Representatives. Such actions by the United States, the paper stresses, are aimed against the true interests of the Polish people and undermine peace and international cooperation. U.S. imperialism is reckoning on destabilizing the situation within Poland and its position in the international arena, and thus destroying the relative equilibrium of forces between East and West.

All these actions and aspirations remind one of the similar measures of the military-industrial complex in the period of the "cold war." One can draw the conclusion, the paper points out, that the majority of leading politicians over the ocean, striving to realize the global plans of U.S. imperialism, deem it possible to manipulate the interests and fate of the peoples of the world, including the Polish people.

GEORGADZE DISCUSSES LENINIST NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM181307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The Great Fraternity of Peoples"]

[Text] The Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, are implementing with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding historical event of our time. The CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the congress, which was delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gives clear answers to the most burning questions of today and examines the vitally important problems which face the country. It sums up the tremendous experience of activity by the Communist Party and the Soviet people, defines the main tasks for the country's economic and sociopolitical development and puts forward new initiatives on preserving and strengthening peace, deepening the relaxation of international tension and curbing the arms race--initiatives rightly called a peace program for the eighties.

The congress devoted great attention to questions of the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and the further strengthening of the united family of Soviet peoples. "THE FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ALL PEOPLES IN OUR MULTINATIONAL MOTHERLAND IS STEADILY STRENGTHENING," [capitalized words published in boldface] L.I. Brezhnev noted. "Our course is one of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time ensuring the maximum utilization of that potential for the harmonious development of the whole country. We have secured really historic achievements along this path."

The 26th CPSU Congress elaborated a wide range of scientifically substantiated measures aimed at the further growth of each nation and ethnic group and at increasing their overall contribution to communist building. The congress was itself the embodiment of the peoples' fraternity and friendship, as its numerous guests stressed.

Never before has history known a friendship of free, equal peoples such as has become a reality in our country. As one of the greatest gains of socialism, the Soviet peoples' great friendship has become a powerful force in our society and an inexhaustible source of inspiration.

The establishment of new national mutual relations--relations of friendship and fraternity--became possible only as a result of the victory of Great October, the elimination of the system of exploitation, the implementation of complete social and national equality and the all-round economic, political and cultural progress of every nation and ethnic group in our country.

The victory of the revolution immediately presented the Bolshevik Party with the question of how to invest national relations with a qualitatively new context which would serve as a reliable basis for the creation of a unified front of working people of all nationalities in the struggle against the yoke of capital and in the building of a new life. This problem proved no less important and complex than the elimination of national oppression. Ways of resolving it are indicated in V.I. Lenin's works and in party documents based on a thorough study of the real situation. V.I. Lenin stressed that "in the era of imperialism it is particularly important to take note of concrete economic facts and in resolving all colonial and national questions to proceed on the basis not of abstract tenets, but of the phenomena of concrete reality."

The practice of national state building in the USSR is the best confirmation of the realistic nature of the path chosen by the Leninist party for resolving the problems of national relations in the conditions of the socialist system. After coming to power, the Bolsheviks put into practice their program requirements for resolving the nationalities question and demonstrated their loyalty to the principle of the nations' right to self-determination. The decrees of Soviet power aimed at eliminating national oppression and establishing true equality between all Russia's nations and ethnic groups were profoundly democratic and of the people.

The very first legislative act of the second all-Russian congress of soviets--the appeal "to workers, soldiers and peasants!"--said that Soviet power "will guarantee the genuine right of all nations living in Russia to self-determination."

The policy of national hostility and mutual distrust was ended. The principles of voluntary, honest union, equality and sovereignty of peoples and their right to free self-determination, including the allocation and formation of an independent state and the free development of all national minorities and ethnic groups were proclaimed and all kinds of national and national-religious privileges and restrictions were abolished.

An important document on the nationalities question was the proclamation (appeal) adopted at the same time, in November 1917, by the Soviet of People's Commissars "To all Muslim Working People of Russia and the East." In this document the Soviet Government solemnly declared all faiths and customs and national and cultural institutions of the Muslims to be free and inviolate and proclaimed the equality of all peoples and its readiness to defend the Muslims' rights. These two acts laid the foundations for the implementation of the Leninist program on the nationalities question.

The decree signed by V.I. Lenin late in 1917 on recognizing Finland's independence was a practical embodiment of the right of nations to self-determination.

The peoples of the land of the soviets, having created their own statehood, rallied increasingly closely on the basis of the principles of internationalism and, in the joint struggle against counterrevolution, their desire for lasting unity grew.

The objective course of historical development itself dictated the need for the unification of the Soviet republics in a united, mighty union [soyuznoye] state. Outstanding significance in rallying the peoples in a multinational socialist state was attached to the really representative organs of working people's power--the soviets. Implementing the party line, they constantly took account in their activity of the requirements of the peoples' economic and cultural growth and the tasks of pooling their efforts in socialist building. The soviets became a school of political education for the broad masses of the people of all nationalities. The soviets' unified nature speeded up the process of unification of the Soviet republics.

A special role was played in the republics' unification movement by the Russian working class. As the most revolutionary class, under the leadership of Lenin's party it raised all Russia's democratic forces in the struggle against czarism and in defense of the cruelly oppressed peoples of non-Russian nationalities. After the revolution the working class set examples of selfless assistance to working people in national backward areas. The working class of the country's industrially developed regions helped many peoples in a very short space of time to overcome their former backwardness, bypass the capitalist stage of development, create socialist industry and highly developed agriculture, acquire the achievements of leading science and culture, take shape as socialist nations and ethnic groups and acquire their own national statehood. Russia's working class, which had been subjected least of all to the influence of chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism came out against national isolationism and for the close alliance of Soviet republics.

The fraternal cooperation between the working class of the country's old industrial centers and the workers and peasants of national backwards areas ensured those regions' accelerated industrial development. Through the joint efforts of working people from the capital, Uzbek, Tadzhik and Turkmen, the cotton industry of the entire USSR was boosted. One of the young country's first important transportation arteries--the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad--was constructed jointly by Kazakh, Turkmen, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Russian and Ukrainian workers. Moscow and Leningrad enterprises acted as patrons for new construction sites in Central Asia. Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian enterprises sent their best workers out as twenty-five thousanders [reference to the 25,000 sent to rural areas to carry out mass collectivization in the 1930's] to union and autonomous republics to organize kolkhoz building.

Representatives of many nationalities were involved in the construction of the pioneer projects of the first 5-year plans, such as the Dneproges, Magnitka, the Kuzbass, Zaporozhstal and the Central Asian textile combines.

A severe test of the USSR's durability was the Soviet people's battle against an extremely dangerous enemy of mankind--German fascism. Our Soviet system withstood that test and displayed its great advantages over capitalism. Servicemen of all our country's nationalities fought shoulder to shoulder for their motherland's honor and freedom and for communism.

In restoring the war-ravaged regions, the country relied mainly on its eastern areas. Trains carrying equipment, seed, livestock, wood and metal traveled to the western oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic Area and Moldavia from Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. The Dneproges, for instance, was helped by 120 enterprises in various republics. The same can be said for the Donbass, Krivorozhye and the cities of Belorussia and the Baltic.

After the successful restoration of the war-ravaged national economy with the most active mutual assistance on the part of all the fraternal peoples, new prospects were opened up for the further development of the Soviet multinational state.

Major successes in the economy, science and culture led to the creation in our country of a society of developed socialism, that is, the stage of maturity of the new society where the restructuring of the totality of social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in socialism is completed.

At the stage of the developed socialist society the most favorable potential is created for a full life by every nation and this in turn promotes intensive rapprochement between them and the consolidation of the whole people's sociopolitical unity within the framework of the union state.

"We have proceeded and continue to proceed on the basis," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, "that a new historical community has emerged in our country--the Soviet people--based on the indestructible alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, with the working class playing the leading role, and on the friendship of all the country's nations and ethnic groups." The formation of this great community of people in the USSR has been defined by the party as a firm social basis for strengthening the USSR's might.

The all-round development of union and national statehood in indestructible unity ensures the constant increase of each republic's material and spiritual potential and its maximum utilization for the harmonious development of the whole country. This Leninist course of the Communist Party is comprehensively and profoundly embodied in the USSR Constitution, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and other party documents and L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. All our motherland's peoples, living by the Leninist laws of friendship and fraternity within the united USSR, have embarked on the wide road of progress and are increasing their contribution to the all-union cause every year.

The union republics are comprehensively developing their statehood, economy and culture. Alongside the further development of national languages, in all the union republics the voluntary study of Russian is taking on an increasing scale, which gives each nation the opportunity to enrich itself with the experience and achievements of the culture of all other nations and to gain access to world culture. Russian has in effect become the language of internation intercourse and cooperation among all the peoples of the USSR.

All the republics belonging to the USSR are equal. Each republic has the same range of rights and duties in relevant spheres of state activity and is equally represented in the USSR's highest organs, in the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Supreme Court.

Democratic centralism reveals the content of relations between the USSR and the union republics. The essence of this principle lies in the correct combination of the principles of centralism and broad initiative and independence for the republics and in ensuring the unity of aims of the union as a whole and of the union republics belonging to it.

Speaking of the USSR's mutual relations with the union republics, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that here, on the one hand, sovereign rights are protected and guaranteed by the USSR. Moreover, new guarantees are being added to earlier ones--such as the republics' right to participate in the resolution by union organs of questions relating to the conduct of the USSR. Union republics are invested with the right of legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the same time the rapprochement of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups which is progressing indicates the need to strengthen the state's union principles.

The strengthening of union principles is reflected, for instance, in Article 16 of the Constitution: "The USSR's economy is a unified national economic complex covering all components of social production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory."

Here it must be noted that the scientific and technical revolution has a decisive effect on the further development of the country's unified national economic complex. It influences both internal national processes of economic life and internation economic ties and leads to the still greater internationalization of economic life, thereby exerting a tremendous influence on the rapprochement of socialist nations and ethnic groups.

A powerful means of resolving the nationalities question is the Soviet state itself--the USSR--in which more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live. The USSR includes 15 union republics, which incorporate 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs.

The new USSR Constitution, based on the practice of national relations which has become established in our society, prescribes that it is the duty of every USSR citizen to respect the national dignity of other citizens and strengthen the friendship between nations and ethnic groups in the Soviet multinational state.

It is well known that the attention of the international public is focused on the Soviet state's nationalities policy and its experience in rallying all the country's nations and ethnic groups in a unified, indissoluble union.

The nationalities question is one of the most acute sectors of the struggle between socialism and capitalism, of Marxism-Leninism's struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology. The party's Leninist nationalities policy is subjected to constant attacks from the apologists of the bourgeois society.

For instance, the defenders of the bourgeois system do not simply ignore the peoples' friendship in the Soviet Union as a political, spiritual and moral asset of the socialist way of life. They deliberately distort the very nature and form of the new national relations. Here one of their main methods is the desire to prove the incompatibility of the peoples' "national" ways of life, the psychological, even biological nature of national antagonisms and their permanence.

For many years the desire to eliminate nations has been attributed to communists. It has been said that the proletariat does not take up the defense of a nation's freedom and independence, that the working class is indifferent to the problems of patriotism, the defense of the motherland and so forth. The unsubstantiated nature of these theses has been fully proved by the practice of the land of the soviets. On the other hand, the defenders of the bourgeois way of life, characterizing the internation conflicts which exist in the modern capitalist world and in the zone of developing countries, fail to expose their social class and political causes and keep quiet about the exploitative nature and chauvinist, racist policy of the ruling classes.

However, no attempts by bourgeois falsifiers can change the existing state of affairs.

The Leninist friendship of peoples is clearly demonstrating its life-giving force. This force can be found in our construction projects, power stations, transport routes, factories and plants, constructed during the 5-year plans by the efforts of all the fraternal peoples.

"Everyone knows of the impressive socioeconomic changes in the Central Asian republics," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "I will cite just one fact. In those places, where before October the farmer knew only exhausting manual labor, the power available per 100 hectares of arable land is now twice the all-union average indicator. The scale of the transformations which took place in huge areas of the RSFSR in the seventies is impressive. A weighty contribution made to the country's economy by the working people of the Ukraine and Belorussia. The national economy in the Transcaucasian republics is developing rapidly. Notable successes have been achieved in improving efficiency and work quality by working people in the Baltic area and Moldavia."

All the socialist nations and ethnic groups which make up the Soviet multinational state have a uniform class structure; the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. They are to an equal extent the full masters of all public wealth and they have a single goal--the building of communism. The social homogeneity of Soviet society steadily increases as it progresses along the path to communism. The rallying of the peoples in a unified, fraternal alliance is also promoted by their spiritual proximity. This is manifested in the unity of the world outlook of Soviet people of all nationalities, firmly based on Marxism-Leninism, in the people's highly socialist mental makeup, in the spiritual character of the Soviet person and in the socialist content of culture, which retains its national form.

An important condition of the successes achieved in the cause of the socialist development of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups and of their indissoluble unity is the leading and directing role of the Communist Party, guided in all its deeds by the Leninist principle of socialist internationalism. The growth in the CPSU's leadership role in the life of socialist society serves as a reliable guarantee that the process of the further development, flourishing and rapprochement of the socialist nations will steadily continue and will remain one of the main laws of socialism. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the party will strictly monitor the observance of the Leninist principles of nationalities policy and will never deviate from them.

National relations are developing constantly in the society of mature socialism, in particular, in the struggle against negative phenomena and outmoded traditions and customs. If these negative phenomena are seen solely as "vestiges of the past," then no account will be taken of the factors which, even in the absence of objective preconditions for any antagonisms in relations between peoples, can all the same give rise to nationalist prejudices in certain people.

The party teaches us to seek these factors, and in our life today they can be found, in particular, in miscalculations in ideological and educational work. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that in our country every person's national feelings and national dignity are respected. The CPSU has struggled and will always struggle resolutely against phenomena alien to the nature of socialism, such as nationalism, and against any nationalist distortion, be it, for instance, anti-Semitism or Zionism. We are against trends aimed at artificially erasing national peculiarities, but we regard artificially fanning them as equally impermissible.

In December 1982 the great, harmonious family of Soviet people will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Approaching the glorious jubilee, our country's peoples are demonstrating the triumph of the ideals of communism, fraternal friendship, international cooperation and unity. Embodying the greatness of these ideals, the union of equal, free nations has matured and attained economic, political and cultural prosperity. New, still broader prospects are opened up for our multinational state and for each republic by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In the conditions of mature socialism and the constantly strengthening fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, the USSR is acquiring increased significance as a state form--of proven worth, historically--of the joint struggle by free peoples for the CPSU's program aims and for the ideals of communism.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17, 18 AUG

LD190200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports of agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 and 18 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

17 August

Grain is being delivered from all rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. Drivers from Leningrad are helping to transport the harvest. Uzbek farmers completed their haylage procurement pledges. They stockpiled 2.5 million tons of this fodder. This is equivalent to two annual plans. The republic's livestock farmers plan to stockpile over 7.5 million tons of coarse fodder for use by publicly owned cattle during the coming winter. Cereal crops are being cleared from the last 100,000 hectares in Mordovskaya. Plowing and sowing of winter crops is in progress. Rye and winter wheat have already been sown on a quarter of the area allocated. (0204 GMT)

All oblasts of Kazakhstan have begun harvesting. Grain has been reaped on 6 million hectares and the grain threshed from 5 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

Grain has been reaped on the first 100,000 hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Machine operators in the central and northeastern rayons of the oblast today began harvesting wheat. In all, almost 3 million hectares of cereal crops are to be harvested in the oblast. On 17 August farmers of Kuybyshevskaya completed the reaping of grain on 1.5 million hectares. This is three quarters of the area planted. The harvest on the Volga steppe is difficult at present. On the majority of the land, growth has been low. In order to avoid losses and reduce the harvesting period, the harvesting is taking place here for the most part by means of direct combining. In Lipetskaya Oblast, sowing of winter rye has been completed on the first 100,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of corn for fodder is beginning in the southern part of the Non-Chenozem Zone of the RSFSR. Yields of up to 300 quintals per hectare are being obtained. Krasnoyarskiy Kray farmers have begun harvesting on a large scale. In many of the southern rayons, there was a low growth of grain, and in the east and north crops were flattened over significant areas. The majority of farms are harvesting in the Altayskiy Kray. Tyumenskaya Oblast farmers have begun harvesting on a large scale. (1000 GMT)

Mass harvesting has begun in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast in Kirgizia, where grain covers over 80,000 hectares. Harvesting has begun in the high mountain area of central Tyan-Shan. (1750 GMT)

In Sverdlovskaya Oblast, about a quarter of the grain fields have been cut but this is quite a lot: 800,000 hectares. More than half the cut grain has been threshed. Winter fallows are being plowed. Preparations for winter sowing are going ahead successfully in Tatarskaya, where the whole area has been plowed. This work is nearing completion in Tambovskaya, Tomakskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. Much has been done in Lithuania. At the same time, in many areas progress is slow. This applies to Estonia, Latvia and Belorussia. Here less than half the winter areas has been plowed. The same applies in Bryanskaya, Yaroslavlskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. Seeds are of better quality than last year. (1800 GMT)

In Amurskaya Oblast, the first 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered. Frequent rain made harvesting difficult. Grain crops occupy about 800,000 hectares in the oblast; they were harvested from one-quarter of the area. (1904 GMT)

18 August

Grain crops have been reaped on an area of 600,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. This is one-third of the whole grain area. Sowing teams are leaving the farm fields in Chuvashiya. Sowing of winter crops was completed on almost 70,000 hectares. The area sown to winter crops was considerably increased since last year. (0204 GMT)

Sowing of winter rye was completed on 18 August in Permskaya Oblast. It was sown on about 300,000 hectares, which is more than last year. (0330 GMT)

Grain crops in Kazakhstan have been reaped on 7 million hectares of the republic. They have been picked up and threshed on 5,350,000 hectares. Harvesting of cereals is ending in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts. (0400 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 7 million hectares of grain crops have been cut and grain from 5,350,000 hectares has been threshed. In Kurganskaya Oblast, grain has been cut from 600,000 hectares. In Moscovskaya Oblast, the winter wheat variety Zarya is being used for the first time this year. It was developed by the agricultural research institute for the central regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is an intensive variety with high yield. With proper cultivation it meets the standard for strong wheats. (0700 GMT)

Autumn sowing has been carried out on half of the area in the Mariyska Non-Chernozem Zone. The winter crop area was increased to 160,000 hectares this year in the region, which is more than double last year's area. (1500 GMT)

Winter crops turned out to be the best in the dry conditions of this year's harvest on the Volga, with many farms getting 16-18 quintals per hectare of winter rye and wheat. Mass sowing of winter crops is now in progress and will occupy over 400,000 hectares. (1950 GMT)

FODDER PROCUREMENT DATA, SILAGE QUALITY CITED

PM181156 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Zootechnician M. Glinka's "Agricultural Review": "With Concern for the Quality of Silage"]

[Excerpt] The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report on progress in fodder procurement on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at interfarm agricultural enterprises and on other state farms in the country cites the following data. By the end of the first 10 days in August sown and natural grasses had been cut on 67.9 million hectares, including 55.9 million hectares for hay and cured hay. Some 51.9 million tons of hay, 48.7 million tons of cured and 35.6 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder had been procured by that time. Approximately 16 million tons of ready silage has been obtained, and 4.8 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been produced.

In this list the next-to-last figure is noteworthy. Fully deciphered, it appears as follows: 15,982,000 tons of ready silage. Let us recall that 16,137,000 tons of this fodder had been laid in store by 10 August last year. Of course, this is a small lag, less than 1 percent, but it is an alarming fact that the pace of ensiling is considerably lower than last year. Whereas 3,984,000 tons of succulent fodder were obtained during the week from 3 through 10 August this year, 4,584,000 tons, or 13 percent more, were obtained in the same 7-day period last year.

The pace of ensiling is highest of all in the Estonian SSR. Some 327,000 tons of silage have already been laid down in the republic against 82,000 tons by the same date last year. Its procurement plan has been fulfilled by 53 percent. It is a particularly important fact that 356,000 tons of fodder (almost 4/5 of the total amount) have been enriched with carbamide and other additives containing nitrogen. Extensive use is being made of these additives in the Tadzhik SSR, whose farms have fulfilled the silage procurement plan by 31 percent. Turkmen kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid down 36 percent of the planned quantity of succulent fodder, Armenian farms--34 percent, Latvian farms--23 percent, Belorussian farms--22 percent, and Lithuanian farms--21 percent. In Belorussia and Turkmenia, however, the pace of ensiling is lower than last year.

RSFSR CSA HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT ISSUED

LD190830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] An RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report on the progress of the harvest in the republic was released today. Grain crops have been cut on 45 million hectares, which is 59 percent of the sown area. Virtually all oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are now harvesting. Over the past week it was begun by farmers in Arkhangelskaya and Vologodskaya Oblasts and has begun throughout Siberia. Winter crop sowing has considerably increased in the last few days, taking place in over 4.3 million hectares, which is nearly twice as much as last year at the same period.

JOURNAL REPORTS HARVESTING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

FM181513 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Agricultural review by N. Osychkin: "August Presses the Farmer"]

[Excerpt] By the beginning of August grain crops had been cut on 26.8 million hectares in the RSFSR. This is over 37 percent of the sown area. The windrows had been threshed on 23.4 million hectares. In the Non-Chernozem Zone one-third of the crops had been cut. The harvesting of grain and pulse crops was completed by farms in the Kuban, where many farms have grown a bumper crop and are selling grain to count toward their lofty pledges. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropolskiy Kray Kabardino-Balkaria, Severnaya Osetia, Checheno-Ingushskaza and Kalmykia are near to this stage. The end is in sight for the farms of Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts.

This year the potential exists everywhere for ensuring high productivity and excellent quality in the harvest. It is simply necessary to direct the harvest work skillfully and to make efficient practical use of progressive technology and the experience of front-runners. The past weeks of the harvest have shown the particular effectiveness of the Ipatovskiy method of organizing machine operators' work, the duty-shift method of work for combine crews, the team contract method for truck drivers in grain transportation and other methods. The farms of the Central, Northwest, Urals, West Siberian and East Siberian Regions must adopt these methods more boldly, reduce harvesting time to a minimum and prevent losses.

It must be noted, however, that in some oblasts and autonomous republics of these regions, advanced methods are not being used sufficiently and the harvest is getting under way only slowly. The farms of Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts, for instance, have only cut 10 percent of the sown area. And rain is already putting in an appearance, which will make the work in the fields more difficult. Bryanskaya Oblast's Volna Revolyutsii Sovkhoz, which was the first in the oblast to complete the harvest, having threshed 24 quintals of grain per hectare, may serve as an example for the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Here the plan for grain procurement has been fulfilled and active preparation is under way for sowing winter crops.

In the Ukraine the harvest has entered the final phase. Grain and pulse crops in the republic have been cut on 12.0 million hectares or 89 percent of the sown area. They have been threshed on over 12 million hectares. Almost 6 million tons of grain have been dispatched to the state granaries. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are focusing attention on harvesting late crops, cleaning grain at the threshing floor, accelerating its delivery to the elevators and laying in stocks of seed. Grain is being shipped, in the main, by bulk carriers to the Melitopolskiy grain products combine where powerful lifting devices have been set up to unload these vehicles.

In Moldavia 100 percent of the grain harvest has been gathered, 43 percent in Belorussia, 16 percent in Lithuania, 9 percent in Latvia and 4 percent in Estonia. Most farms here use the Ipatovskiy technique and shift work for combine crews.

In Kazakhstan 3 million hectares have been reaped and work on the 4th is in progress. Farms of Chimkentskaya Oblast having produced a good crop, are selling grain over and above the plan. But the main grain crop here is located in the Virgin Lands where much is being done to harvest it as rapidly as possible and without losses. On Kokchetavskaya Oblast's Zlatopolskiy Sovkhoz, equipment has been repaired, harvesting and transportation complexes have been created and precise work schedules established. The machine operators have resolved to work 20 hours per day on reaping, threshing, transporting the grain and preparing the ground for the next harvest and not to leave the field until the targets have been overfulfilled. This is how matters must be organized on all farms of the eastern regions.

In August workers in all spheres of plant cultivation sum up the results of their difficult work. In the southernmost regions the mature corn cobs are being gathered and the cutting of corn for silage is beginning. Industrial techniques of cultivating this valuable crop are being widely used this year. Farm leaders and specialists are called on to take pains, retain intact the areas earmarked for grain, harvest the crop on time and fulfill the plans for grain procurement. It is important not to be late with harvesting buckwheat and millet and to procure more of these crops.

The heat has speeded the ripening of flax. It has been harvested on the first 215,000 hectares. Flax-pulling is under way in the Ukraine, in the RSFSR and Belorussia. In Smolenskaya Oblast, which has the greatest area of flax, 2,500 combines have been taken out into the fields. In order to prevent seed losses, machine operators of the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz have fitted additional devices to units to catch all the seed pods and obtain high quality seeds. While the flax growers are already gathering the crop the cotton growers continue strenuously to boost the yield. In Uzbekistan cultivation and watering operations continue, top growth is being removed and equipment is being prepared for gathering the "white gold".

There is much to concern the vegetable growers and horticulturists just now. Fruit harvesting is getting underway. Farms have so far sold to the state 3 million tons of vegetables, which is somewhat more than by this time last year. Consumers are being supplied with early potatoes, tomatoes, onions, apples, grapes, watermelons and other produce.

The August field work must proceed at full capacity.

'TENSE SITUATION' PERSISTS IN FLOOD AREAS

LD190718 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] There have been heavy floods in the Soviet Union's far eastern areas for over 2 weeks now. They were caused by so-called polar cyclones that brought continuous torrential showers to the areas. Rivers burst tanks and mud torrents formed in some places. This is the first case of such calamity in the area during a century of hydrogeological observations there. The calamity came in one big blow, though not unexpectedly, according to reports from the Far East. A local weather service issued warnings of impending floods. The local councils have been leading the fight against the elements. Army units have been rushed in on amphibious vehicles and helicopters to give relief to the population. Thousands of people have been evacuated from the disaster areas and many of them were lifted from the roof tops of their flooded homes.

In one report from the disaster area a half-yearly norm of rainfall has fallen in one place in 36 hours. The enormous amount of water washed away railway tracks in some places. A passenger train was stranded for about 3 days. There were 370 passengers on it. Despite dense and very low clouds and strong winds, helicopters rescued the people. They first dropped food and then lifted all the passengers to safety. The damage caused by the floods is sizeable. Tens of towns are under water, with thousands of houses abandoned by their residents, and also highways, railways, fields and communication and power transmission lines.

But the damage has been reduced considerably by the courage of the local residents, who displayed discipline, and thanks to measures taken by local councils it has been reported that all the cattle of farm cooperatives and government owned farms has been saved. It [as heard] was moved in due time to elevated places. Fodder is brought by motor launches and helicopters to the herds and even milk is transported for the population. The supplying of food and other essentials is going on smoothly and timber sites are still in operation to prepare timber for the restoration and repair of houses. The local building industry, too, has switched its output of goods for restoration work.

Finally, the latest weather report from the Soviet Far East; it has been compiled by modern instruments including weather satellites: Although flood waters are receding in some places, the tense situation in the areas hit by floods of unusual magnitude will persist till about August 20th.